

COCKRAN SMITES BRYAN.

OVERWHELMS HIM IN AN ORATORICAL OUIBURST IN CHICAGO.

The Combat Came Unexpectedly in Spite of Arrangements to Prevent It—Bryan Drew It Out by Sarcasm References at the Close of His Set Speech—Thunderous Applause as Cockran Punctures the New-branch, Moral Ideas on Trusts and Money

of Destroying Them—Mr. Bryan's Address Made Earlier in the Day

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Trust Conference came to an end this afternoon after an oratorical tilt between William Jennings Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran. The very thing which Mr. Bryan had sought to avoid and which both audiences and delegates hoped would happen, a colloquy between the two leading representatives of the gold and silver Democratic factions, occurred at the opening of the afternoon session, and delegates and auditors were fairly swept off their feet by the words of the Eastern orator.

The incident was the sensational feature of the conference. It had been arranged that Bryan and Cookran should speak upon different days, in order that their addresses should avoid even the semblance of a debate. Notwithstanding this arrangement, the two prominent communists at Bryan's evident intention to attack, it was possible, a conflict of words with Mr. Cookran, the great crowd assembled in Central Music Hall found itself listening to a most brilliant outburst of oratory almost before the echoes of the Neutraskan's voice had died away. Mr. Bryan himself afforded an opening for a reply from the Neu-

The last session of the conference opened with an address by Attorney-General T. S. Smith of Texas, who spoke on the anti-trust laws of that State. Several other speakers followed, and William Dudley Fouke of Indiana, took occasion to reply to Mr. Bryan's morning speech on the trust question. In a few words he held the plans and remedies proposed by Mr. Bryan to be not feasible and difficult of execution, and took the ground that the situation in this country was not susceptible of any radical

change. Mr. Foulke's remarks in opposition to Mr. Bryan's pet theories brought the latter to his feet with a sharp retort. There were cries for Mr. Bryan to take the platform, which he did amid a round of applause. In his reply to Mr. Foulke, Mr. Bryan was unable to keep from one or two sarcastic allusions to the Democratic party in New York, which he apparently directed solely at Mr. Cookran.

When the applause which followed was at its height Mr. Crokan was seen to be upon his feet seeking recognition from the Chairman which he obtained. The opportunity of following the "Boy Orator of the Platte" had come and he took advantage of it. While the auditorium rang with cheer for Crokan, he took the rostrum just before Mr. Bryan. With no allusion to the political side of the trust question, nor the appearance of personality in his speech, Mr. Crokan punctured the arguments of those who had preceded him and in effect told the conference that the four days of debate had shown that none of the speakers had been certain of non-

He had been discussing in a few rapid, forceful remarks the speaker replied that the argument of Mr. Bryan was so powerful that he intended to tear down the theories held by western orators and others who had spent hours in declaiming against trusts and great combinations.

From the utterance of his first sentences in which he said that he concurred in part of what Mr. Bryan had said, the audience sat spellbound. Gathering force as he proceeded Mr. Cookran launched an avalanche of oratory at Mr. Bryan's

and others who had been allying their theories and remedies for "fancied and imaginary" evils. There was a torrent of applause when Mr. Bryson said:

"I said yesterday that it had been suffering from that dangerous intoxication of phrases which seems to be sufficient to sustain magnificent periods and when all is over none of us quite know what we have been talking about."

Then for over an hour Mr. Cookran summarized the arguments which had been advanced against so-called trusts, and answered question after question which were hurled at him from the body of the hall. During Mr. Cookran's speech the audience grew more and more restive, and the rear of the hall was apparently unconcerned by the triumph of his opponent.

In Mr. Fouke's remarks, which set Mr.

"If we are to have federal legislation to control the products of the greater part of our manufacturing industry," said Mr. Foulke, "practical success will require the agreement of the living and move and have our being . . . will be concerned. If we are to have federal courts adjudicating upon all claims in regard to these things, it will be very evident that State Union will be the only basis of the industrial force of the consolidated republic." He doubted if the people of the nation were ready for such a change.

In reply to Mr. Foulke, Mr. Bryan said:

is suggested and to which Mr. Foulke has referred. I want to repeat that it was not presented as the only plan nor is it necessarily the best plan. It is simply a plan. I was sorry that when the gentleman got

through destroying this plan he did not suggest a better one. [Applause.] Political agnosticism is no great benefit to the public. Not to know what to do is often a convenient position to occupy, but it contributes very little to the settlement of a question. [Applause.] My plan was this: First, that the State should have the right to create whatever private corporation the people of the State

think best; second, that the State has, or should have, the right to impose such limitations upon an outside corporation as the people of the State may think necessary.

for their own protection. The State protects the rights of the people of the State to say, first, what they shall organize in the State as a corporation; and, second, what the State shall permit as a corporation to come from other States to do business in their State; third, that the Federal Government has, or should have, the right to impose such restrictions on the corporation.

may think necessary upon any corporation which does business outside of the State in which it is organized. In other words, I would preserve to the people of the State all the rights that they now have, and

at the same time have Congress exercise a concurrent remedy to supplement the State remedy. When the Federal Government licensed a corporation to do business outside of the State in which it was organized it merely permits it to do business in any State under the conditions imposed by that State, in

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